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**FOREIGN  
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# ***JPRS Report***

# **Science & Technology**

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***Central Eurasia: Space  
Russian Federation Law on Space***

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**Central Eurasia: Space**  
**Russian Federation Law on Space**

JPRS-USP-94-002

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## **Russian Federation Law on Space**

947Q0052A Moscow VOZDUSHNYY TRANSPORT  
in Russian Nos 44-49, 51-52, Oct-Dec 93

[No 44, Oct 93 p 3]

[Text] The mastery of space, whose beginning was laid in Russia, is affording new prospects for world civilization.

In the Russian Federation the exploration and use of space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, are some of the most important directions in activity in the interests of citizens, society and the state.

This law is directed to ensuring the juridical regulation of space activity and stimulates the application of the potential of space science and industry for solving socio-economic, scientific-technical and defense problems of the Russian Federation.

### **Section 1. General Principles**

#### **Article 1. Legislation of the Russian Federation on space activity**

1. This law establishes the juridical and organizational principles of space activity under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation.
2. Space activity under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation also is regulated by other legislative and other norm-setting actions of the Russian Federation published in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation and this Law.

#### **Article 2. Space activity concept**

1. For the purposes of this law the term "space activity" means any activity associated with the direct performance of work on the exploration and use of space, including the moon and other celestial bodies.

Space activity includes: scientific space research; space communication, including television and radio broadcasting using satellite systems; remote sensing of the Earth from space, including ecological monitoring and meteorology; use of satellite navigational and topogeodetic systems; manned space flights; production of materials and other products in space; other types of activity carried out using space technology.

2. Space activity includes the creation (including the development, fabrication, testing), as well as the use and transfer of space equipment, space technologies, other products and services necessary for implementing space activity.

#### **Article 3. Objectives and tasks of space activity**

1. Space activity is carried out for the purpose of enhancing the well-being of the citizens of the Russian Federation, the further development of the

Russian Federation and ensuring its safety, and also for the purpose of solving the global problems of mankind.

2. The principal tasks of space activity under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation are: ensuring access to space; study of the Earth and space; development of science, equipment and technologies favoring an increase in economic efficiency; ensuring the defense capability of the Russian Federation and monitoring compliance with international agreements relating to armaments and armed forces.

#### **Article 4. Space activity principles**

1. Space activity is carried out in conformity to the following principles: an equal right of organizations and citizens of the Russian Federation to participation in space activity; accessibility to information on space activity; use of the results of space activity in the interests of users with adherence to the rights of organizations and citizens participating in space activity; introduction of the advances in space science and equipment in the economy; restriction of monopolistic activity and development of entrepreneurial activity; independence of expert evaluation relative to space activity matters; assurance of safety in space activity, including safeguarding of the environment; participation in international cooperation in the space activity field; international responsibility of the state for space activity carried out under its jurisdiction.

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2. For the purpose of ensuring strategic and ecological safety in the Russian Federation the following are forbidden: putting into an orbit around the Earth or placement in space by any means whatsoever of nuclear weapons and any other forms of weapons of mass destruction; tests of nuclear weapons and any other types of weapons of mass destruction in space; use of space objects and other space equipment as means for modifying the environment for military or other hostile purposes; intentional creation of a direct threat for the safety of space activity, including for the safety of space objects; harmful pollution of space, leading to unfavorable environmental changes, including intentional destruction of space objects in space.

Any other space activity under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation banned by international agreements of the Russian Federation also is forbidden.

3. Space activity, as well as the dissemination of information on space activity, are accomplished with adherence to the requirements on protection of the rights of intellectual property, state, including military, and commercial secrets established by legislation of the Russian Federation.

5. General information on space activity not falling under the provisions of point 3 of this article, including information on: plans for launchings of space objects and changes in these plans; space projects and the course of their implementation; budget appropriations for space activity; incidents and occurrences during the implementation of space activity, and on losses sustained in such occurrences, are disseminated without restrictions.

## Section II. Organization of Space Activity

### Article 5. Competence of state governmental and administrative bodies

1. In the Russian Federation space activity is under the management of federal state governmental and administrative bodies.
2. The Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation determines the space policy of the Russian Federation, including: it receives legislative bills regulating space activity; it receives the Federal Space Program of Russia; it oversees implementation of the Federal Space Program of Russia and the expenditure of state resources allocated for space activity; it ratifies international agreements of the Russian Federation on space activity matters; it solves, within the limits of its competence, other problems arising in the implementation of space activity.
3. The president of the Russian Federation is responsible for implementation of the space policy of the Russian Federation, including: he issues decrees and orders necessary for the implementation of space activity; he directs the activity of the Council of Ministers—the Government of the Russian Federation—in implementation of the Federal Space Program of Russia and other matters related to the performance of space activity; he solves, within the limits of his competence, other problems arising in the implementation of space activity.
4. The Council of Ministers—the Government of the Russian Federation—ensures direction of space activity, including: it issues decrees and orders necessary for the implementation of space activity; it examines the draft of the Federal Space Program of Russia presented by the Russian Space Agency, Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, Russian Academy of Sciences and other state placers of orders for work on developing and using space technology; it presents to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation a draft of the Federal Space Program of Russia and proposals on the financing of space activity; it approves the Regulations for the Russian Space Agency; it implements measures for protecting the interests of the Russian Federation, as well as Russian organizations and citizens in the space activity field;

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it solves, within the limits of its competence, other problems arising in the implementation of space activity.

5. The republics forming part of the Russian Federation, autonomous oblast, autonomous okrugs, krays and oblasts, the cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg participate with full equal rights in the regulation of space activity within the framework provided for by this Law.

### Article 6. Russian Space Agency

1. The Russian Space Agency is the body of the federal executive authority responsible for the implementation of space activity for scientific and economic purposes.
2. The Russian Space Agency within the limits of its competence: works out a draft of the Federal Space Program of Russia in collaboration with the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, Russian Academy of Sciences and other placers of orders for work on the development and use of space equipment; draws up a plan and places state orders for work on developing and using space equipment for scientific and economic purposes, including for work on international space projects; participates jointly with the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation in the placement of state orders for work on the development and use of space equipment employed for both scientific and economic purposes and for the purposes of defense and safety of the Russian Federation; for scientific and economic purposes ensures, in collaboration with the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation and other ministries and departments of the Russian Federation, operation, maintenance and development of surface and other facilities of the space infrastructure; issues licenses for different types of space activity; organizes certification of space equipment; supplies space activity with the necessary norm-setting and technical documentation; in collaboration with the appropriate state services ensures the safety of space activity; interacts with organizations and bodies in foreign states, as well as with international organizations, on matters related to space activity and concludes corresponding international agreements; performs other functions specified by the Council of Ministers—the Government of the Russian Federation.
3. In order to implement its functions, taking into account the interests of the subjects of the Russian Federation with respect to the use of the results of space activity, the Russian Space Agency can establish its territorial bodies.

**Article 7. Space activity for purpose of defense and safety of Russian Federation**

1. Space activity for the purposes of defense and safety of the Russian Federation is carried out by the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, responsible for carrying out an anticipatory program and annual plans for work on developing and using military space equipment, in collaboration with other ministries and departments of the Russian Federation.
2. The Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation within the limits of its competence: draws up drafts of an anticipatory program and annual plans for work on developing and using military space equipment, and also in collaboration with the Russian Space Agency—space equipment used for both scientific and economic purposes and for the purposes of defense and safety of the Russian Federation; prepares and places state orders for work on developing and using military space equipment, and also in collaboration with the Russian Space Agency—space equipment used for both scientific and economic purposes, as well as for the purposes of defense and safety of the Russian Federation; implements the use of space technology for the purposes of defense and safety of the Russian Federation; implements operation of space equipment for scientific and economic purposes on a contractual basis; in collaboration with the Russian Space Agency and other ministries and departments of the Russian Federation ensures maintenance and further development of surface and other facilities of the space infrastructure; supplies space activity with the necessary norm-setting - technical documentation; participates in the certification of space technology on a contractual basis;

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ensures, in collaboration with the appropriate state services, safety in space activity; performs other functions assigned by the Council of Ministers—the Government of the Russian Federation.

3. The Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, in cases directly provided for by legislation of the Russian Federation, has the right to mobilize any facilities of the space infrastructure, including space technology.
4. The Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation has the right to transfer temporarily unused facilities of the space infrastructure under its control to the Russian Space Agency on a contractual basis for use in carrying out space activity for scientific and economic purposes.

**Article 8. Federal Space Program of Russia**

1. The Federal Space Program of Russia is a document on whose basis state orders are prepared for the development and use of space equipment for scientific and economic purposes.

The procedures for interaction between the Russian Space Agency and the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation in working out and collating the Federal Space Program of Russia and the long-term program and annual work plans for developing and using military space equipment is defined by legislation of the Russian Federation,

2. The Federal Space Program of Russia is drawn up with allowance for: established goals, tasks and principles of space activity; interests of subjects of the Russian Federation; economic situation in the country; status of space science and industry; need for multisided development of the space and surface segments of the space infrastructure; interests of users and producers of space equipment and space technologies; status and tendencies in development of cosmonautics; competitive situation in the world space market; adopted international obligations of the Russian Federation and the tasks involved in the broadening of international cooperation.
3. The Federal Space Program of Russia is worked out in accordance with the results of competitions among the space projects presented by the interested ministries and departments of the Russian Federation, organizations and citizens.

The procedures and conditions for carrying out competitions among space projects proposed for scientific and economic purposes are determined by the Russian Space Agency with the participation of the Russian Academy of Sciences and other placers of orders for developing and using space equipment.

4. General information on the Federal Space Program of Russia and an annual report on the course of its implementation are published in the press.

**Article 9. Licensing of space activity**

1. This Law establishes the permissive (licensing) procedures for implementation of space activity for scientific and economic purposes.
2. Licensing is required for space activity of organizations and citizens of the Russian Federation or the space activity of foreign organizations and citizens under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation if such activity includes testing, manufacture, storage, preparation for launching and launching of space objects and also the control of space flights.
3. The types, forms and times of validity of licenses, conditions and procedures for their issuance, denial of their issuance, suspension or termination of their validity, and also other licensing problems, are regulated by legislation of the Russian Federation.
4. The implementation of space activity by an organization or citizen without a license or with intentional violation of the licensing conditions is answerable for, as provided for by legislation of the Russian Federation.



5. The actions of state bodies with respect to the licensing of space activity can be appealed to a court or an arbitration tribunal.

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#### Article 10. Certification of space equipment

1. Space equipment, including space objects, surface and other facilities of the space infrastructure developed for scientific and economic purposes, must be checked for correspondence to the requirements established by legislation of the Russian Federation (certifications).

Certifications also may be required for the equipment employed in the development and use of space equipment.

2. A certificate is issued for each item of space equipment upon completion of the certification procedure.

The types, forms and times of validity of the certificates, conditions and procedures for their issuance, denial of their issuance, suspension or termination of their validity, as well as other certification matters, are regulated by legislation of the Russian Federation.

3. The certification bodies, manufacturers of space equipment and corresponding responsible parties guilty of violating the rules for the certification of space activity bear the accountability established by legislation of the Russian Federation.

#### Article 11. Expert evaluation of space activity matters

1. Decisions on the following matters related to the implementation of space activity are made on the basis of expert evaluations: inclusion of the project in the Federal Space Program of Russia; adoption of the Federal Space Program of Russia; issuance of licenses for the implementation of space activity; issuance of certificates for space equipment, and also for equipment employed in developing and using space equipment; assignment of space equipment and space technologies to the category of products whose export is forbidden or restricted; drawing conclusions concerning the results of competitions among space projects; determination of the reasons for incidents occurring during the implementation of space activity; action on other matters determined by the Council of Ministers—the Government of the Russian Federation.
2. In order to make an expert evaluation the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation, the Council of Ministers—the Government of the Russian Federation, Russian Space Agency or other body making a decision on matters related to the implementation of space activity organizes expert commissions of specialists disinterested in the results of the expert evaluation.

3. The procedures for organization and work of the expert commissions are defined by legislation of the Russian Federation.

4. The conclusion drawn by an expert commission has no mandatory force for a body making a decision on matters related to the implementation of space activity.

The responsibility for such a decision, including for a decision not consistent with the conclusion of the expert commission, is borne by the director of the body making the decision.

The members of the expert commission bear responsibility for the correctness and soundness of their conclusions.

### Section III. Economic Conditions for Space Activity

#### Article 12. Financing of space activity and foreign investments

1. The financing of space activity for scientific and economic purposes from the resources of the republic budget of the Russian Federation is accomplished on the basis of the Federal Space Program of Russia and is taken into account in the republic budget of the Russian Federation as an individual item.

The financing of space activity for the purpose of the defense and safety of the Russian Federation is provided for in the republic budget of the Russian Federation in the expenditures for defense.

2. The financing of space activity from the resources of the republic budget of the Russian Federation is accomplished purposefully through the state placers of orders for work for developing and use of space equipment and is distributed among those performing work in accordance with state contracts.

A state placer of an order and the performer of the work have the right to draw upon nonbudgeted sources of financing, including their own resources, if this does not contradict the purposes of the space project.

3. Organizations and citizens participating in the implementation of space projects under the established procedures may be afforded state guarantees, preferred credits, tax and other necessary financial incentives.

[No 49, Dec 93 p 5]

4. Foreign investments in space activity associated with implementation of the Federal Space Program of Russia can be guaranteed by the resources in the budget of the Russian Federation, property or other belongings of the Russian Federation.

Foreign investments in the space activity of organizations and citizens of the Russian Federation can be guaranteed by their own resources or by intellectual or other property.

#### Article 13. Russian Space Fund

1. The Russian Space Fund is established for supporting and further development of space science and industry.
2. The resources of the Russian Space Fund are formed from the following sources: appropriations from the republic budget of the Russian Federation allocated purposefully as part of the resources for the Federal Space Program of Russia; nonbudgeted funds formed by state placers of orders for work on the development and use of space technology for scientific and economic purposes; part of the profit received by organizations and citizens due to the financial incentives afforded them with respect to taxation when implementing space activity; profit received in the course of implementation of space projects financed by the Russian Space Fund; insurance payments made by organizations and citizens engaged in space activity by way of mandatory or voluntary insurance; voluntary contributions of Russian and foreign organizations and citizens.

The procedures for forming and use of the resources of the Russian Space Fund are defined by the Regulations of the Russian Space Fund.

3. The resources of the Russian Space Fund are directed to the financing of the Federal Space Program of Russia by agreement with the Russian Space Agency and others placing orders for work on development and use of space equipment, for the support of innovative and conversion space projects and measures for use of the results of space activity, including for the purposes of development of science, education and culture.

The priority in the distribution of the resources of the Russian Space Fund is for work of a research character making it possible to solve fundamentally new problems, as well as projects with a high economic, social and other effectiveness.

The resources of the Russian Space Fund also are used in insuring the risks associated with space activity and elimination of the consequences of incidents occurring during the implementation of such activity.

4. The Russian Space Fund operates on the basis of regulations approved by the Council of Ministers—the Government of the Russian Federation—by agreement with the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation.

#### Article 14. Development of space equipment

1. A state order for the development of space equipment is prepared and placed on the basis of the Federal Space Program of Russia, the long-term program and annual plans for work on developing and using military space equipment.
2. Work under a state order is carried out in accordance with the technical specifications approved by the state placer of the order, which is the basis for concluding a state contract between the state placer of the order and the performer of the work.

The performer of the work under a state order bears the responsibility for meeting the requirements of the technical specifications issued by the state placer of the order, including for satisfying the requirements of the technical specifications with their coperformers, relative to whom it performs the functions of the state placer of the order.

The performer of work under a state order is obliged to exert primary supervision in all stages of development and use of space equipment on a contractual basis.

3. The rights of ownership to space equipment pass to the placer of the order from the moment of signing of the document certifying delivery and acceptance of the work unless otherwise stipulated in the corresponding contract.

The rights of organizations and citizens participating in the development of space equipment, with respect to subsequent use of such equipment, are defined in contracts concluded between these organizations and citizens and those placing the work orders.

4. An organization with the participation of foreign capital may be the performer of work under a state order if the fraction of foreign capital in its fund account does not exceed 49 percent.

The performer of work under a state order has the right to bring in foreign organizations and foreign citizens as coperformers and bears responsibility for their performance of their obligations.

#### Article 15. Use and transfer of space equipment

1. Space equipment can be used as intended after it is put into operation.

The procedures for use of space equipment for the purposes of tests and putting it into operation are defined by legislation of the Russian Federation.

2. Space equipment is operated by the owner of such equipment or other organizations and citizens by contract with the owner.

3. The components of space equipment may belong to several organizations and citizens if this does not violate the technological rules of functioning of such equipment.

The procedures for operation of space equipment, whose components belong to several organizations and citizens, is defined by contracts among these organizations and citizens.

4. An organization operating space equipment, being federally owned, on a contractual basis ensures the possibility of use of such equipment by any interested organizations and citizens.

When concluding a contract for the use of space equipment which is federally owned preference is given to projects under the Federal Space Program of Russia and also to organizations and citizens of the Russian Federation proposing the most advantageous conditions for such use.

5. Space equipment taken out of operation can be conveyed to organizations whose principal activity is directed to the use of the results of space activity for the purposes of education and culture. Such equipment also can be used by organizations or citizens on a contractual basis.

#### **Article 16. Use of space technologies and results of space activity**

1. Space equipment is used and transferred with allowance for the rights of intellectual property, safeguarded by legislation of the Russian Federation.
2. The performance of work on development of space technology, including under a government order, does not oblige the performer to convey technologies to the placer of the order if it is not provided for in the contract between the placer of the order and the performer.
3. The procedures and conditions for use of the space technologies developed when performing work on development and use of space equipment, whose juridical protection is not provided for in legislation of the Russian Federation, is defined on the basis of contracts between interested organizations and citizens.
4. The rights of ownership to a material product created in space belong to the organizations and citizens having property rights to the components of the space equipment with whose use this product was developed unless otherwise provided for by the corresponding contracts.

The rights of ownership to an information product developed as a result of space activity belong to the organizations and citizens creating such an information product unless otherwise provided for in the corresponding contracts.

The property rights of other organizations and citizens participating in space activity, including by rendering transportation and other services, are defined by the corresponding contracts.

### **Section IV. Space Infrastructure**

#### **Article 17. Space objects**

1. The space objects of the Russian Federation must be registered and must have markings attesting that they belong to the Russian Federation.
2. The Russian Federation retains jurisdiction and control over the space objects registered in it while these objects are on the Earth, in any stage of spaceflight or presence in space, on celestial bodies, as well as after return to the Earth beyond the jurisdiction of any state.
3. The rights of ownership to space objects remain unaffected during the presence of these objects on the Earth, as well as in any stage of spaceflight or presence in space, on celestial bodies, and also after return to the Earth if not provided otherwise by international agreements of the Russian Federation.
4. If a space object is constructed by Russian organizations and citizens jointly with foreign states, organizations and citizens or international organizations the matters relating to the registry of such an object, jurisdiction and control over it, as well as the matter of rights of ownership of such a space object, are solved on the basis of appropriate international agreements.
5. The rights of jurisdiction and control of space objects, as well as the ownership rights to such an object, do not affect the juridical status of the zone (sector) of space, surface or deep layers of a celestial body occupied by it.

Rules mandatory for Russian and foreign organizations and citizens may be established for the immediate neighborhood of a space object of the Russian Federation within the limits of the minimum necessary zone for ensuring the safety of space activity.

#### **Article 18. Surface and other space infrastructure facilities**

1. The surface and other space infrastructure facilities of the Russian Federation include: cosmodromes; launch pads and launch apparatus; command-measuring complexes; space object flight control centers and points; stations for the reception, storage and processing of data; bases for the storage of space equipment; landing regions for separated parts of space objects; special sites for the landing of space objects and takeoff-landing strips; facilities of an experimental base for final testing of space equipment; centers and equipment for the training of cosmonauts; other surface structures and equipment used in implementing space activity.



The surface and other space infrastructure facilities, including mobile facilities, are such to that degree to which they are used for supporting or implementing space activity.

2. Surface and other space infrastructure facilities, being of federal ownership, are under the management of the state organizations operating them.

The transfer of surface and other space infrastructure facilities which are federally owned to the management, ownership, or lease of other organizations is allowed under the procedures established by legislation of the Russian Federation.

[No 51-52, Dec 93 p 7]

3. The allocation of land sectors for surface and other space infrastructure facilities and the alienated zones adjacent to them is accomplished by bodies of the state authority and administration of subjects of the Russian Federation, as well as by local self-administration bodies in accordance with legislation of the Russian Federation.

The procedures and conditions for the use of such land sectors are determined by contracts among the appropriate bodies of state authority and administration and organizations operating surface and other space infrastructure facilities.

4. Activity in use of surface and other space infrastructure facilities by organizations and citizens of the Russian Federation beyond the jurisdictional limits of any state is carried out in accordance with this Law.

Such activity of organizations and citizens of the Russian Federation in territories under the jurisdiction of a foreign state is carried out in accordance with the legislation of that state if this does not contradict this Law.

#### Article 19. Spaceflight control

1. Control of space flights in all stages from the launch of a space object of the Russian Federation to termination of the flight is performed by the organizations operating surface and other space infrastructure facilities.
2. The launch and landing of space objects of the Russian Federation are accomplished in predesignated regions determined in coordination with the corresponding bodies of state authority and administration.

In the event of incidents, including accidents and catastrophes occurring during implementation of space activity, the landing of the space objects of the Russian Federation can be accomplished in other regions with notification of the appropriate bodies of state authority and administration.

3. The maneuvering of the space objects in the air space of the Russian Federation is accomplished with allowance for the requirements of the legislation regulating use of the air space of the Russian Federation.

4. A space object of a foreign country may make a one-time harmless flight through the air space of the Russian Federation for the purpose of launching such an object into an orbit around the Earth or beyond into space, and also for the purpose of its return to Earth under the condition of advance notification of the appropriate services of the Russian Federation with respect to the time, place, trajectory and other conditions of such a flythrough.

5. The Russian Space Agency, in collaboration with the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, provides information on the launching and landing of space objects of the Russian Federation to the appropriate bodies of state authority and administration of the Russian Federation, and in cases of necessity also informs interested foreign countries and international organizations.

In the case of launching, landing or ending of the lifetime of space objects of the Russian Federation beyond its borders the corresponding services of the Russian Federation perform their functions in coordination with competent bodies of the interested foreign countries.

#### Article 20. Cosmonauts and crews of manned space objects

1. Citizens of the Russian Federation expressing the desire to participate in space flights and meeting the established professional and medical requirements are selected for training and making space flights on the basis of a competition.

The procedures and conditions for the competition are determined by the Russian Space Agency and the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation with the participation of other placers of orders for work on the development and use of space equipment and are published in the press.

2. The procedures for the training of cosmonauts, the formation of crews of manned space objects and the approval of the flight program, as well as the rights and obligations of cosmonauts, payment for their work and other conditions of their professional activity, are determined by contracts in accordance with legislation of the Russian Federation.
3. A citizen of the Russian Federation is designated as crew commander of a manned space object of the Russian Federation.

The crew commander of a manned space object of the Russian Federation is delegated the completeness of

authority necessary for implementing a space flight, leadership of the crew and other individuals participating in the flight.

The crew commander of a manned space object of the Russian Federation within the limits of his powers bears responsibility for carrying out the flight program, safety of the crew and other individuals participating in the flight, safeguarding of the space object and the property present in it.

4. The Russian Federation retains jurisdiction and control over any crew of a manned space object registered in the Russian Federation during presence of this object on the Earth, in any stage of the flight or presence in space, on celestial bodies, including beyond the limits of the space object, as well as upon return to the Earth, right up to completion of the flight program, if not otherwise provided for under international agreements of the Russian Federation.
5. Citizens of foreign countries undergoing training for space flight in the Russian Federation or participating in flight in a manned space object of the Russian Federation are obliged to adhere to the legislation of the Russian Federation if not otherwise provided for in the international agreements of the Russian Federation.

#### **Article 21. Personnel of surface and other space infrastructure facilities**

1. Specialists performing duties with respect to testing, storage and operation of space equipment, as well as other obligations in ensuring compliance to the technological soundness of functioning of surface and other space infrastructure facilities, are included among the personnel of surface and other space infrastructure facilities.
2. The functional duties of the personnel of surface and other space infrastructure facilities are determined by the organizations operating such facilities.

The personnel of surface and other space infrastructure facilities are subject to certification that they comply to the stipulated personnel requirements.

3. The amount of wages and supplementary material compensation for personnel at surface and other space infrastructure facilities are determined by hiring contracts signed with the organizations using such facilities.

The procedures for monetary compensation and material reward of personnel at surface and other space infrastructure facilities who are in the military service are determined by the appropriate legislation of the Russian Federation.

4. Individuals from among the personnel of surface and other space infrastructure facilities whose professions involve dangerous or harmful work conditions are provided additional compensation in accordance

with the legislation of the Russian Federation and the conditions set forth in the corresponding contracts.

5. Individuals brought in for performing work on the elimination of the consequences of accidents and catastrophes occurring during the implementation of space activity are granted the compensations given to personnel of surface and other space infrastructure facilities.

### **Section V. Space Activity Safety**

#### **Article 22. Ensuring space activity safety**

1. Any space activity is carried out with adherence to the safety requirements established by legislation of the Russian Federation.

The general leadership of work on ensuring the safety of flight activity is assigned to the Russian Space Agency and the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation.

The task of taking space activity safety measures is assigned to the corresponding state services and also to organizations and citizens carrying out such activity.

The bodies of state authority and administration of the Russian Federation and subjects of the Russian Federation, as well as organizations and citizens, are obliged to take all possible measures for ensuring space activity safety.

2. The Russian Space Agency and the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation at the request of interested organizations and citizens are obliged to supply information on the danger arising during the implementation of space activity.

When a threat arises for the safety of the population and the environment the Russian Space Agency immediately provides information on this to the appropriate bodies of state authority and administration, as well as to organizations and citizens.

#### **Article 23. Investigation of incidents occurring during implementation of space activity**

1. Incidents, including accidents and catastrophes, in the implementation of space activity, are subject to investigation, the procedures for which are defined by legislation of the Russian Federation.
2. The procedures for conducting investigation of incidents, including accidents and catastrophes, and validation of the results, can be appealed in court.

#### **Article 24. Search and emergency rescue work, elimination of consequences of incidents**

1. Search and emergency rescue work, as well as elimination of the consequences of incidents occurring during the implementation of space activity, are carried out by the appropriate state services with the

participation of the bodies of state authority and administration of subjects of the Russian Federation, local self-administration bodies, as well as organizations and citizens.

2. Work on eliminating the consequences of incidents occurring during the implementation of space activity includes the restoration and reconstruction of industrial and other objects suffering as a result of incidents, necessary environmental protection measures and compensation for losses sustained by subjects of the Russian Federation, organizations and citizens.
3. Search and emergency rescue work, as well as work on the elimination of the consequences of incidents occurring during the implementation of space activity in the territory of a foreign state, is carried out in coordination with competent bodies of that country at the expense of the organizations and citizens carrying out such activity, the resources of the Russian Space Fund or the republic budget of the Russian Federation.

#### Article 25. Insurance for space activity

1. Organizations and citizens which operate space equipment or under whose orders space equipment is developed and used for scientific and economic purposes carry mandatory insurance in an amount prescribed by legislation of the Russian Federation.

Mandatory insurance is provided in the case of loss of life or loss of health by cosmonauts, personnel of surface and other space infrastructure facilities, as well as property loss by third parties.

Contributions for mandatory insurance constitute an item in the Russian Space Fund or other insurance organizations receiving a license for insuring space activity and are used in compensating for losses resulting from incidents occurring during the implementation of space activity on the basis of insurance contracts with organizations and citizens performing such activity.

2. Organizations and citizens engaged in space activity may carry voluntary insurance for space equipment and also the risks associated with such activity.
3. The insuring of personnel of organizations carrying out space activity is through these organizations in accordance with legislation of the Russian Federation.

#### Section VI. International Cooperation

##### Article 26. International obligations in space activity field

1. The international agreements of the Russian Federation on matters related to space activity are subject to ratification by the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation.

2. If an international agreement ratified by the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation provides for rules different than those which are set forth in this Law and other legislative acts of the Russian Federation regulating space activity, the provisions of the international agreement apply.
3. The Russian Federation ensures compliance with the international obligations which it has assumed in the space activity field, including under the Agreement on the Principles of Activity of States in Exploring and Using Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies.
4. The Russian Federation participates in the development of international cooperation in the space activity field, and also solution of problems in international law related to the exploration and use of space.

##### Article 27. Juridical rules for foreign organizations and citizens

1. Foreign organizations and citizens engaged in space activity under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation are subject to the juridical rules established for the organizations and citizens of the Russian Federation to that degree to which such a regime is afforded by the corresponding state to the organizations and citizens of the Russian Federation.
2. The Russian Federation provides juridical protection for the technologies and commercial secrets of foreign organizations and citizens carrying out space activity under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

Other necessary protection for the technologies and commercial secrets of foreign organizations and citizens carrying out space activity under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation is ensured on a reciprocal basis.

3. Foreign organizations and citizens carrying out space activity under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation carry insurance for space equipment, and also for the risks associated with space activity under the provisions set forth in this Law.

##### Article 28. Juridical regulation of international cooperation

1. Organizations and citizens of the Russian Federation participating in the implementation of international projects in the space activity field conclude agreements with foreign organizations and citizens in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, unless otherwise stipulated in these agreements.

2. In the case of conflict between the legislative norms of the Russian Federation and the legislation of foreign states applicable to space activity with the participation of the organizations and citizens of the Russian Federation the legislation of the Russian Federation applies if not provided for otherwise by international agreements of the Russian Federation.

## Section VII. Responsibility

### Article 29. Responsibility of officials, organizations and citizens

State organizations and their officials, as well as citizens guilty of violation of this Law and other legislative acts regulating space activity, bear responsibility in accordance with legislation of the Russian Federation.

### Article 30. Responsibility for losses

1. The Russian Federation guarantees full compensation for the direct losses sustained as a result of incidents occurring during the implementation of space activity in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.
2. The compensation for losses sustained as a result of an incident occurring during the implementation of space activity is paid by the organizations and citizens operating space equipment.

If such loss is a result of the errors allowed in developing and using space equipment the obligation for compensating for the losses is imposed partially or fully on the corresponding organizations and the corresponding citizens.

3. A responsibility for the loss caused by a space object of the Russian Federation in the territory of the Russian Federation or beyond the jurisdictional

limits of any state, other than in space, arises independently of the fault of the party responsible for the loss.

If at any place, in addition to at the Earth's surface, a space object of the Russian Federation or the property aboard such an object causes a loss to another space object a responsibility of organizations and citizens arises when they bear fault and is commensurable to their fault.

If the responsibility for a loss caused by a space object of the Russian Federation is borne by several organizations and citizens, a claim by the damaged party for the payment of compensation for losses can be made to all such organizations and citizens or any of them.

In the latter case the organization or citizen compensating for the loss has the right to a counteraction against correspondents whose responsibility is distributed commensurably to the degree of their fault, but if the degree of fault cannot be determined it is distributed evenly.

4. The responsibility of organizations and citizens participating in the development and use of space equipment for compensating for the losses sustained as a result of incidents occurring during the implementation of space activity is limited to the amount of the insured sum or the insurance indemnification provided for in the contracts for the insurance for space equipment and the risks associated with space activity.

If the insured sum or insurance indemnification are inadequate for compensating for the losses sustained as a result of incidents occurring during the implementation of space activity the search for recovery can be directed against the property of the corresponding organizations and citizens in the manner prescribed by legislation of the Russian Federation.

Moscow, Russian House of Soviets, 20 August 1993, No 5663-1

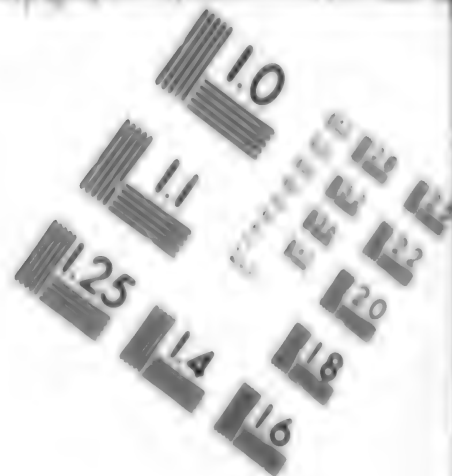
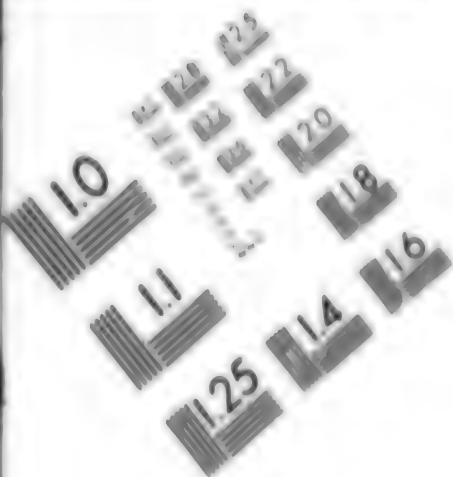


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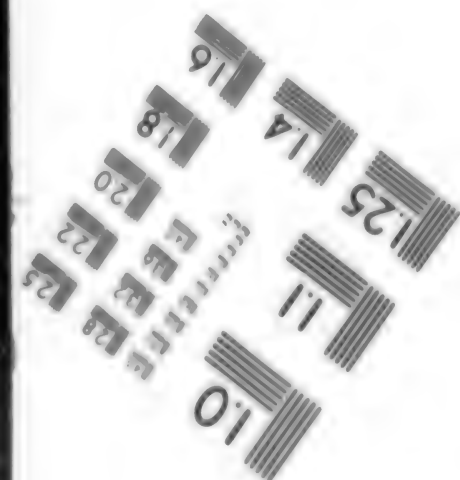
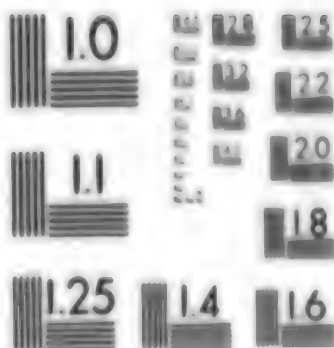
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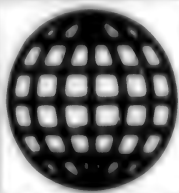
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# ***JPRS Report***

# **Science & Technology**

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***Central Eurasia: Space  
Russian Federation Law on Space***

**Science & Technology**  
**Central Eurasia: Space**  
**Russian Federation Law on Space**

JPRS-USP-94-002

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## **Russian Federation Law on Space**

9470052A Moscow VOZDUSHNYY TRANSPORT  
in Russian Nos 44-49, 51-52, Oct-Dec 93

[No 44, Oct 93 p 3]

[Text] The mastery of space, whose beginning was laid in Russia, is affording new prospects for world civilization.

In the Russian Federation the exploration and use of space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, are some of the most important directions in activity in the interests of citizens, society and the state.

This law is directed to ensuring the juridical regulation of space activity and stimulates the application of the potential of space science and industry for solving socio-economic, scientific-technical and defense problems of the Russian Federation.

### **Section 1. General Principles**

#### **Article 1. Legislation of the Russian Federation on space activity**

1. This law establishes the juridical and organizational principles of space activity under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation.
2. Space activity under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation also is regulated by other legislative and other norm-setting actions of the Russian Federation published in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation and this Law.

#### **Article 2. Space activity concept**

1. For the purposes of this law the term "space activity" means any activity associated with the direct performance of work on the exploration and use of space, including the moon and other celestial bodies.

Space activity includes: scientific space research; space communication, including television and radio broadcasting using satellite systems; remote sensing of the Earth from space, including ecological monitoring and meteorology; use of satellite navigational and topogeodetic systems; manned space flights; production of materials and other products in space; other types of activity carried out using space technology.

2. Space activity includes the creation (including the development, fabrication, testing), as well as the use and transfer of space equipment, space technologies, other products and services necessary for implementing space activity.

#### **Article 3. Objectives and tasks of space activity**

1. Space activity is carried out for the purpose of enhancing the well-being of the citizens of the Russian Federation, the further development of the

Russian Federation and ensuring its safety, and also for the purpose of solving the global problems of mankind.

2. The principal tasks of space activity under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation are: ensuring access to space; study of the Earth and space, development of science, equipment and technologies favoring an increase in economic efficiency, ensuring the defense capability of the Russian Federation and monitoring compliance with international agreements relating to armaments and armed forces.

### **Article 4. Space activity principles**

1. Space activity is carried out in conformity to the following principles: an equal right of organizations and citizens of the Russian Federation to participation in space activity; accessibility to information on space activity; use of the results of space activity in the interests of users with adherence to the rights of organizations and citizens participating in space activity; introduction of the advances in space science and equipment in the economy; restriction of monopolistic activity and development of entrepreneurial activity; independence of expert evaluation relative to space activity matters; assurance of safety in space activity, including safeguarding of the environment; participation in international cooperation in the space activity field; international responsibility of the state for space activity carried out under its jurisdiction.

[No 45, Oct 93 p 3]

2. For the purpose of ensuring strategic and ecological safety in the Russian Federation the following are forbidden: putting into an orbit around the Earth or placement in space by any means whatsoever of nuclear weapons and any other forms of weapons of mass destruction; tests of nuclear weapons and any other types of weapons of mass destruction in space; use of space objects and other space equipment as means for modifying the environment for military or other hostile purposes; intentional creation of a direct threat for the safety of space activity, including for the safety of space objects; harmful pollution of space, leading to unfavorable environmental changes, including intentional destruction of space objects in space.

Any other space activity under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation banned by international agreements of the Russian Federation also is forbidden.

3. Space activity, as well as the dissemination of information on space activity, are accomplished with adherence to the requirements on protection of the rights of intellectual property, state, including military, and commercial secrets established by legislation of the Russian Federation.

3. General information on space activity not falling under the provisions of point 3 of this article, including information on: plans for launchings of space objects and changes in these plans; space projects and the course of their implementation; budget appropriations for space activity; incidents and occurrences during the implementation of space activity, and on losses sustained in such occurrences, are disseminated without restrictions.

## Section II. Organization of Space Activity

### Article 5. Competence of state governmental and administrative bodies

1. In the Russian Federation space activity is under the management of federal state governmental and administrative bodies.
2. The Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation determines the space policy of the Russian Federation, including: it receives legislative bills regulating space activity; it receives the Federal Space Program of Russia; it oversees implementation of the Federal Space Program of Russia and the expenditure of state resources allocated for space activity; it ratifies international agreements of the Russian Federation on space activity matters; it solves, within the limits of its competence, other problems arising in the implementation of space activity.
3. The president of the Russian Federation is responsible for implementation of the space policy of the Russian Federation, including: he issues decrees and orders necessary for the implementation of space activity; he directs the activity of the Council of Ministers—the Government of the Russian Federation—in implementation of the Federal Space Program of Russia and other matters related to the performance of space activity; he solves, within the limits of his competence, other problems arising in the implementation of space activity.
4. The Council of Ministers—the Government of the Russian Federation—ensures direction of space activity, including: it issues decrees and orders necessary for the implementation of space activity; it examines the draft of the Federal Space Program of Russia presented by the Russian Space Agency, Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, Russian Academy of Sciences and other state placers of orders for work on developing and using space technology; it presents to the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation a draft of the Federal Space Program of Russia and proposals on the financing of space activity; it approves the Regulations for the Russian Space Agency; it implements measures for protecting the interests of the Russian Federation, as well as Russian organizations and citizens in the space activity field.

[No 46, Nov 93 p 3]

it solves, within the limits of its competence, other problems arising in the implementation of space activity.

5. The republics forming part of the Russian Federation, autonomous oblast, autonomous okrugs, krais and oblasts, the cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg participate with full equal rights in the regulation of space activity within the framework provided for by this Law.

### Article 6. Russian Space Agency

1. The Russian Space Agency is the body of the federal executive authority responsible for the implementation of space activity for scientific and economic purposes.
2. The Russian Space Agency within the limits of its competence: works out a draft of the Federal Space Program of Russia in collaboration with the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, Russian Academy of Sciences and other placers of orders for work on the development and use of space equipment; draws up and places state orders for work on developing and using space equipment for scientific and economic purposes, including for work on international space projects; participates jointly with the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation in the placement of state orders for work on the development and use of space equipment employed for both scientific and economic purposes and for the purposes of defense and safety of the Russian Federation; for scientific and economic purposes ensures, in collaboration with the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation and other ministries and departments of the Russian Federation, operation, maintenance and development of surface and other facilities of the space infrastructure; issues licenses for different types of space activity; organizes certification of space equipment; supplies space activity with the necessary norm-setting and technical documentation; in collaboration with the appropriate state services ensures the safety of space activity; interacts with organizations and bodies in foreign states, as well as with international organizations, on matters related to space activity and concludes corresponding international agreements; performs other functions specified by the Council of Ministers—the Government of the Russian Federation.
3. In order to implement its functions, taking into account the interests of the subjects of the Russian Federation with respect to the use of the results of space activity, the Russian Space Agency can establish its territorial bodies.

**Article 7. Space activity for purpose of defense and safety of Russian Federation**

1. Space activity for the purposes of defense and safety of the Russian Federation is carried out by the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, responsible for carrying out an anticipatory program and annual plans for work on developing and using military space equipment, in collaboration with other ministries and departments of the Russian Federation.
2. The Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation within the limits of its competence: draws up drafts of an anticipatory program and annual plans for work on developing and using military space equipment, and also in collaboration with the Russian Space Agency—space equipment used for both scientific and economic purposes and for the purposes of defense and safety of the Russian Federation; prepares and places state orders for work on developing and using military space equipment, and also in collaboration with the Russian Space Agency—space equipment used for both scientific and economic purposes, as well as for the purposes of defense and safety of the Russian Federation; implements the use of space technology for the purposes of defense and safety of the Russian Federation; implements operation of space equipment for scientific and economic purposes on a contractual basis; in collaboration with the Russian Space Agency and other ministries and departments of the Russian Federation ensures maintenance and further development of surface and other facilities of the space infrastructure; supplies space activity with the necessary norm-setting - technical documentation; participates in the certification of space technology on a contractual basis.

[No 47, Nov 93 p 4]

ensures, in collaboration with the appropriate state services, safety in space activity; performs other functions assigned by the Council of Ministers—the Government of the Russian Federation.

3. The Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, in cases directly provided for by legislation of the Russian Federation, has the right to mobilize any facilities of the space infrastructure, including space technology.
4. The Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation has the right to transfer temporarily unused facilities of the space infrastructure under its control to the Russian Space Agency on a contractual basis for use in carrying out space activity for scientific and economic purposes.

**Article 8. Federal Space Program of Russia**

1. The Federal Space Program of Russia is a document on whose basis state orders are prepared for the development and use of space equipment for scientific and economic purposes.

The procedures for interaction between the Russian Space Agency and the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation in working out and collating the Federal Space Program of Russia and the long-term program and annual work plans for developing and using military space equipment is defined by legislation of the Russian Federation.

2. The Federal Space Program of Russia is drawn up with allowance for: established goals, tasks and principles of space activity; interests of subjects of the Russian Federation; economic situation in the country; status of space science and industry; need for multisided development of the space and surface segments of the space infrastructure; interests of users and producers of space equipment and space technologies; status and tendencies in development of cosmonautics; competitive situation in the world space market; adopted international obligations of the Russian Federation and the tasks involved in the broadening of international cooperation.
3. The Federal Space Program of Russia is worked out in accordance with the results of competitions among the space projects presented by the interested ministries and departments of the Russian Federation, organizations and citizens.

The procedures and conditions for carrying out competitions among space projects proposed for scientific and economic purposes are determined by the Russian Space Agency with the participation of the Russian Academy of Sciences and other placers of orders for developing and using space equipment.

4. General information on the Federal Space Program of Russia and an annual report on the course of its implementation are published in the press.

**Article 9. Licensing of space activity**

1. This Law establishes the permissive (licensing) procedures for implementation of space activity for scientific and economic purposes.
2. Licensing is required for space activity of organizations and citizens of the Russian Federation or the space activity of foreign organizations and citizens under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation if such activity includes testing, manufacture, storage, preparation for launching and launching of space objects and also the control of space flights.
3. The types, forms and times of validity of licenses, conditions and procedures for their issuance, denial of their issuance, suspension or termination of their validity, and also other licensing problems, are regulated by legislation of the Russian Federation.
4. The implementation of space activity by an organization or citizen without a license or with intentional violation of the licensing conditions is answerable for, as provided for by legislation of the Russian Federation.

5. The actions of state bodies with respect to the licensing of space activity can be appealed to a court or an arbitration tribunal.

[No 48, Nov 93 p 3]

#### Article 10. Certification of space equipment

1. Space equipment, including space objects, surface and other facilities of the space infrastructure developed for scientific and economic purposes, must be checked for correspondence to the requirements established by legislation of the Russian Federation (certifications).

Certifications also may be required for the equipment employed in the development and use of space equipment.

2. A certificate is issued for each item of space equipment upon completion of the certification procedure.

The types, forms and times of validity of the certificates, conditions and procedures for their issuance, denial of their issuance, suspension or termination of their validity, as well as other certification matters, are regulated by legislation of the Russian Federation.

3. The certification bodies, manufacturers of space equipment and corresponding responsible parties guilty of violating the rules for the certification of space activity bear the accountability established by legislation of the Russian Federation.

#### Article 11. Expert evaluation of space activity matters

1. Decisions on the following matters related to the implementation of space activity are made on the basis of expert evaluations: inclusion of the project in the Federal Space Program of Russia; adoption of the Federal Space Program of Russia; issuance of licenses for the implementation of space activity; issuance of certificates for space equipment, and also for equipment employed in developing and using space equipment; assignment of space equipment and space technologies to the category of products whose export is forbidden or restricted; drawing conclusions concerning the results of competitions among space projects; determination of the reasons for incidents occurring during the implementation of space activity; action on other matters determined by the Council of Ministers—the Government of the Russian Federation.
2. In order to make an expert evaluation the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation, the Council of Ministers—the Government of the Russian Federation, Russian Space Agency or other body making a decision on matters related to the implementation of space activity organizes expert commissions of specialists disinterested in the results of the expert evaluation.

3. The procedures for organization and work of the expert commissions are defined by legislation of the Russian Federation.

4. The conclusion drawn by an expert commission has no mandatory force for a body making a decision on matters related to the implementation of space activity.

The responsibility for such a decision, including for a decision not consistent with the conclusion of the expert commission, is borne by the director of the body making the decision.

The members of the expert commission bear responsibility for the correctness and soundness of their conclusions.

### Section III. Economic Conditions for Space Activity

#### Article 12. Financing of space activity and foreign investments

1. The financing of space activity for scientific and economic purposes from the resources of the republic budget of the Russian Federation is accomplished on the basis of the Federal Space Program of Russia and is taken into account in the republic budget of the Russian Federation as an individual item.

The financing of space activity for the purpose of the defense and safety of the Russian Federation is provided for in the republic budget of the Russian Federation in the expenditures for defense.

2. The financing of space activity from the resources of the republic budget of the Russian Federation is accomplished purposefully through the state placers of orders for work for developing and use of space equipment and is distributed among those performing work in accordance with state contracts.

A state placer of an order and the performer of the work have the right to draw upon nonbudgeted sources of financing, including their own resources, if this does not contradict the purposes of the space project.

3. Organizations and citizens participating in the implementation of space projects under the established procedures may be afforded state guarantees, preferred credits, tax and other necessary financial incentives.

[No 49, Dec 93 p 5]

4. Foreign investments in space activity associated with implementation of the Federal Space Program of Russia can be guaranteed by the resources in the budget of the Russian Federation, property or other belongings of the Russian Federation.



Foreign investments in the space activity of organizations and citizens of the Russian Federation can be guaranteed by their own resources or by intellectual or other property.

#### Article 13. Russian Space Fund

1. The Russian Space Fund is established for supporting and further development of space science and industry.
2. The resources of the Russian Space Fund are formed from the following sources: appropriations from the republic budget of the Russian Federation allocated purposefully as part of the resources for the Federal Space Program of Russia; nonbudgeted funds formed by state placers of orders for work on the development and use of space technology for scientific and economic purposes; part of the profit received by organizations and citizens due to the financial incentives afforded them with respect to taxation when implementing space activity; profit received in the course of implementation of space projects financed by the Russian Space Fund; insurance payments made by organizations and citizens engaged in space activity by way of mandatory or voluntary insurance; voluntary contributions of Russian and foreign organizations and citizens.

The procedures for forming and use of the resources of the Russian Space Fund are defined by the Regulations of the Russian Space Fund.

3. The resources of the Russian Space Fund are directed to the financing of the Federal Space Program of Russia by agreement with the Russian Space Agency and others placing orders for work on development and use of space equipment, for the support of innovative and conversion space projects and measures for use of the results of space activity, including for the purposes of development of science, education and culture.

The priority in the distribution of the resources of the Russian Space Fund is for work of a research character making it possible to solve fundamentally new problems, as well as projects with a high economic, social and other effectiveness.

The resources of the Russian Space Fund also are used in insuring the risks associated with space activity and elimination of the consequences of incidents occurring during the implementation of such activity.

4. The Russian Space Fund operates on the basis of regulations approved by the Council of Ministers—the Government of the Russian Federation—by agreement with the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation.

#### Article 14. Development of space equipment

1. A state order for the development of space equipment is prepared and placed on the basis of the Federal Space Program of Russia, the long-term program and annual plans for work on developing and using military space equipment.
2. Work under a state order is carried out in accordance with the technical specifications approved by the state placer of the order, which is the basis for concluding a state contract between the state placer of the order and the performer of the work.

The performer of the work under a state order bears the responsibility for meeting the requirements of the technical specifications issued by the state placer of the order, including for satisfying the requirements of the technical specifications with their coperformers, relative to whom it performs the functions of the state placer of the order.

The performer of work under a state order is obliged to exert primary supervision in all stages of development and use of space equipment on a contractual basis.

3. The rights of ownership to space equipment pass to the placer of the order from the moment of signing of the document certifying delivery and acceptance of the work unless otherwise stipulated in the corresponding contract.

The rights of organizations and citizens participating in the development of space equipment, with respect to subsequent use of such equipment, are defined in contracts concluded between these organizations and citizens and those placing the work orders.

4. An organization with the participation of foreign capital may be the performer of work under a state order if the fraction of foreign capital in its fund account does not exceed 49 percent.

The performer of work under a state order has the right to bring in foreign organizations and foreign citizens as coperformers and bears responsibility for their performance of their obligations.

#### Article 15. Use and transfer of space equipment

1. Space equipment can be used as intended after it is put into operation.

The procedures for use of space equipment for the purposes of tests and putting it into operation are defined by legislation of the Russian Federation.

2. Space equipment is operated by the owner of such equipment or other organizations and citizens by contract with the owner.

3. The components of space equipment may belong to several organizations and citizens if this does not violate the technological rules of functioning of such equipment.

The procedures for operation of space equipment, whose components belong to several organizations and citizens, is defined by contracts among these organizations and citizens.

4. An organization operating space equipment, being federally owned, on a contractual basis ensures the possibility of use of such equipment by any interested organizations and citizens.

When concluding a contract for the use of space equipment which is federally owned preference is given to projects under the Federal Space Program of Russia and also to organizations and citizens of the Russian Federation proposing the most advantageous conditions for such use.

5. Space equipment taken out of operation can be conveyed to organizations whose principal activity is directed to the use of the results of space activity for the purposes of education and culture. Such equipment also can be used by organizations or citizens on a contractual basis.

#### **Article 16. Use of space technologies and results of space activity**

1. Space equipment is used and transferred with allowance for the rights of intellectual property, safeguarded by legislation of the Russian Federation.
2. The performance of work on development of space technology, including under a government order, does not oblige the performer to convey technologies to the placer of the order if it is not provided for in the contract between the placer of the order and the performer.
3. The procedures and conditions for use of the space technologies developed when performing work on development and use of space equipment, whose juridical protection is not provided for in legislation of the Russian Federation, is defined on the basis of contracts between interested organizations and citizens.
4. The rights of ownership to a material product created in space belong to the organizations and citizens having property rights to the components of the space equipment with whose use this product was developed unless otherwise provided for by the corresponding contracts.

The rights of ownership to an information product developed as a result of space activity belong to the organizations and citizens creating such an information product unless otherwise provided for in the corresponding contracts.

The property rights of other organizations and citizens participating in space activity, including by rendering transportation and other services, are defined by the corresponding contracts.

### **Section IV. Space Infrastructure**

#### **Article 17. Space objects**

1. The space objects of the Russian Federation must be registered and must have markings attesting that they belong to the Russian Federation.
2. The Russian Federation retains jurisdiction and control over the space objects registered in it while these objects are on the Earth, in any stage of spaceflight or presence in space, on celestial bodies, as well as after return to the Earth beyond the jurisdiction of any state.
3. The rights of ownership to space objects remain unaffected during the presence of these objects on the Earth, as well as in any stage of spaceflight or presence in space, on celestial bodies, and also after return to the Earth if not provided otherwise by international agreements of the Russian Federation.
4. If a space object is constructed by Russian organizations and citizens jointly with foreign states, organizations and citizens or international organizations the matters relating to the registry of such an object, jurisdiction and control over it, as well as the matter of rights of ownership of such a space object, are solved on the basis of appropriate international agreements.
5. The rights of jurisdiction and control of space objects, as well as the ownership rights to such an object, do not affect the juridical status of the zone (sector) of space, surface or deep layers of a celestial body occupied by it.

Rules mandatory for Russian and foreign organizations and citizens may be established for the immediate neighborhood of a space object of the Russian Federation within the limits of the minimum necessary zone for ensuring the safety of space activity.

#### **Article 18. Surface and other space infrastructure facilities**

1. The surface and other space infrastructure facilities of the Russian Federation include: cosmodromes; launch pads and launch apparatus; command-measuring complexes; space object flight control centers and points; stations for the reception, storage and processing of data; bases for the storage of space equipment; landing regions for separated parts of space objects; special sites for the landing of space objects and takeoff-landing strips; facilities of an experimental base for final testing of space equipment; centers and equipment for the training of cosmonauts; other surface structures and equipment used in implementing space activity.

The surface and other space infrastructure facilities, including mobile facilities, are such to that degree to which they are used for supporting or implementing space activity.

2. Surface and other space infrastructure facilities, being of federal ownership, are under the management of the state organizations operating them.

The transfer of surface and other space infrastructure facilities which are federally owned to the management, ownership, or lease of other organizations is allowed under the procedures established by legislation of the Russian Federation.

[No 51-52, Dec 93 p 7]

3. The allocation of land sectors for surface and other space infrastructure facilities and the alienated zones adjacent to them is accomplished by bodies of the state authority and administration of subjects of the Russian Federation, as well as by local self-administration bodies in accordance with legislation of the Russian Federation.

The procedures and conditions for the use of such land sectors are determined by contracts among the appropriate bodies of state authority and administration and organizations operating surface and other space infrastructure facilities.

4. Activity in use of surface and other space infrastructure facilities by organizations and citizens of the Russian Federation beyond the jurisdictional limits of any state is carried out in accordance with this Law.

Such activity of organizations and citizens of the Russian Federation in territories under the jurisdiction of a foreign state is carried out in accordance with the legislation of that state if this does not contradict this Law.

#### Article 19. Spaceflight control

1. Control of space flights in all stages from the launch of a space object of the Russian Federation to termination of the flight is performed by the organizations operating surface and other space infrastructure facilities.
2. The launch and landing of space objects of the Russian Federation are accomplished in predesignated regions determined in coordination with the corresponding bodies of state authority and administration.

In the event of incidents, including accidents and catastrophes occurring during implementation of space activity, the landing of the space objects of the Russian Federation can be accomplished in other regions with notification of the appropriate bodies of state authority and administration.

3. The maneuvering of the space objects in the air space of the Russian Federation is accomplished with allowance for the requirements of the legislation regulating use of the air space of the Russian Federation.

4. A space object of a foreign country may make a one-time harmless flight through the air space of the Russian Federation for the purpose of launching such an object into an orbit around the Earth or beyond into space, and also for the purpose of its return to Earth under the condition of advance notification of the appropriate services of the Russian Federation with respect to the time, place, trajectory and other conditions of such a flythrough.

5. The Russian Space Agency, in collaboration with the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation, provides information on the launching and landing of space objects of the Russian Federation to the appropriate bodies of state authority and administration of the Russian Federation, and in cases of necessity also informs interested foreign countries and international organizations.

In the case of launching, landing or ending of the lifetime of space objects of the Russian Federation beyond its borders the corresponding services of the Russian Federation perform their functions in coordination with competent bodies of the interested foreign countries.

#### Article 20. Cosmonauts and crews of manned space objects

1. Citizens of the Russian Federation expressing the desire to participate in space flights and meeting the established professional and medical requirements are selected for training and making space flights on the basis of a competition.

The procedures and conditions for the competition are determined by the Russian Space Agency and the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation with the participation of other placers of orders for work on the development and use of space equipment and are published in the press.

2. The procedures for the training of cosmonauts, the formation of crews of manned space objects and the approval of the flight program, as well as the rights and obligations of cosmonauts, payment for their work and other conditions of their professional activity, are determined by contracts in accordance with legislation of the Russian Federation.
3. A citizen of the Russian Federation is designated as crew commander of a manned space object of the Russian Federation.

The crew commander of a manned space object of the Russian Federation is delegated the completeness of

authority necessary for implementing a space flight, leadership of the crew and other individuals participating in the flight.

The crew commander of a manned space object of the Russian Federation within the limits of his powers bears responsibility for carrying out the flight program, safety of the crew and other individuals participating in the flight, safeguarding of the space object and the property present in it.

4. The Russian Federation retains jurisdiction and control over any crew of a manned space object registered in the Russian Federation during presence of this object on the Earth, in any stage of the flight or presence in space, on celestial bodies, including beyond the limits of the space object, as well as upon return to the Earth, right up to completion of the flight program, if not otherwise provided for under international agreements of the Russian Federation.
5. Citizens of foreign countries undergoing training for space flight in the Russian Federation or participating in flight in a manned space object of the Russian Federation are obliged to adhere to the legislation of the Russian Federation if not otherwise provided for in the international agreements of the Russian Federation.

#### **Article 21. Personnel of surface and other space infrastructure facilities**

1. Specialists performing duties with respect to testing, storage and operation of space equipment, as well as other obligations in ensuring compliance to the technological soundness of functioning of surface and other space infrastructure facilities, are included among the personnel of surface and other space infrastructure facilities.
2. The functional duties of the personnel of surface and other space infrastructure facilities are determined by the organizations operating such facilities.

The personnel of surface and other space infrastructure facilities are subject to certification that they comply to the stipulated personnel requirements.

3. The amount of wages and supplementary material compensation for personnel at surface and other space infrastructure facilities are determined by hiring contracts signed with the organizations using such facilities.

The procedures for monetary compensation and material reward of personnel at surface and other space infrastructure facilities who are in the military service are determined by the appropriate legislation of the Russian Federation.

4. Individuals from among the personnel of surface and other space infrastructure facilities whose professions involve dangerous or harmful work conditions are provided additional compensation in accordance

with the legislation of the Russian Federation and the conditions set forth in the corresponding contracts.

5. Individuals brought in for performing work on the elimination of the consequences of accidents and catastrophes occurring during the implementation of space activity are granted the compensations given to personnel of surface and other space infrastructure facilities.

### **Section V. Space Activity Safety**

#### **Article 22. Ensuring space activity safety**

1. Any space activity is carried out with adherence to the safety requirements established by legislation of the Russian Federation.

The general leadership of work on ensuring the safety of flight activity is assigned to the Russian Space Agency and the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation.

The task of taking space activity safety measures is assigned to the corresponding state services and also to organizations and citizens carrying out such activity.

The bodies of state authority and administration of the Russian Federation and subjects of the Russian Federation, as well as organizations and citizens, are obliged to take all possible measures for ensuring space activity safety.

2. The Russian Space Agency and the Ministry of Defense of the Russian Federation at the request of interested organizations and citizens are obliged to supply information on the danger arising during the implementation of space activity.

When a threat arises for the safety of the population and the environment the Russian Space Agency immediately provides information on this to the appropriate bodies of state authority and administration, as well as to organizations and citizens.

#### **Article 23. Investigation of incidents occurring during implementation of space activity**

1. Incidents, including accidents and catastrophes, in the implementation of space activity, are subject to investigation, the procedures for which are defined by legislation of the Russian Federation.
2. The procedures for conducting investigation of incidents, including accidents and catastrophes, and validation of the results, can be appealed in court.

#### **Article 24. Search and emergency rescue work, elimination of consequences of incidents**

1. Search and emergency rescue work, as well as elimination of the consequences of incidents occurring during the implementation of space activity, are carried out by the appropriate state services with the



participation of the bodies of state authority and administration of subjects of the Russian Federation, local self-administration bodies, as well as organizations and citizens.

2. Work on eliminating the consequences of incidents occurring during the implementation of space activity includes the restoration and reconstruction of industrial and other objects suffering as a result of incidents, necessary environmental protection measures and compensation for losses sustained by subjects of the Russian Federation, organizations and citizens.
3. Search and emergency rescue work, as well as work on the elimination of the consequences of incidents occurring during the implementation of space activity in the territory of a foreign state, is carried out in coordination with competent bodies of that country at the expense of the organizations and citizens carrying out such activity, the resources of the Russian Space Fund or the republic budget of the Russian Federation.

#### **Article 25. Insurance for space activity**

1. Organizations and citizens which operate space equipment or under whose orders space equipment is developed and used for scientific and economic purposes carry mandatory insurance in an amount prescribed by legislation of the Russian Federation.

Mandatory insurance is provided in the case of loss of life or loss of health by cosmonauts, personnel of surface and other space infrastructure facilities, as well as property loss by third parties.

Contributions for mandatory insurance constitute an item in the Russian Space Fund or other insurance organizations receiving a license for insuring space activity and are used in compensating for losses resulting from incidents occurring during the implementation of space activity on the basis of insurance contracts with organizations and citizens performing such activity.

2. Organizations and citizens engaged in space activity may carry voluntary insurance for space equipment and also the risks associated with such activity.
3. The insuring of personnel of organizations carrying out space activity is through these organizations in accordance with legislation of the Russian Federation.

#### **Section VI. International Cooperation**

##### **Article 26. International obligations in space activity field**

1. The international agreements of the Russian Federation on matters related to space activity are subject to ratification by the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation.

2. If an international agreement ratified by the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation provides for rules different than those which are set forth in this Law and other legislative acts of the Russian Federation regulating space activity, the provisions of the international agreement apply.
3. The Russian Federation ensures compliance with the international obligations which it has assumed in the space activity field, including under the Agreement on the Principles of Activity of States in Exploring and Using Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies.
4. The Russian Federation participates in the development of international cooperation in the space activity field, and also solution of problems in international law related to the exploration and use of space.

##### **Article 27. Juridical rules for foreign organizations and citizens**

1. Foreign organizations and citizens engaged in space activity under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation are subject to the juridical rules established for the organizations and citizens of the Russian Federation to that degree to which such a regime is afforded by the corresponding state to the organizations and citizens of the Russian Federation.
2. The Russian Federation provides juridical protection for the technologies and commercial secrets of foreign organizations and citizens carrying out space activity under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.

Other necessary protection for the technologies and commercial secrets of foreign organizations and citizens carrying out space activity under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation is ensured on a reciprocal basis.

3. Foreign organizations and citizens carrying out space activity under the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation carry insurance for space equipment, and also for the risks associated with space activity under the provisions set forth in this Law.

##### **Article 28. Juridical regulation of international cooperation**

1. Organizations and citizens of the Russian Federation participating in the implementation of international projects in the space activity field conclude agreements with foreign organizations and citizens in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation, unless otherwise stipulated in these agreements.

2. In the case of conflict between the legislative norms of the Russian Federation and the legislation of foreign states applicable to space activity with the participation of the organizations and citizens of the Russian Federation the legislation of the Russian Federation applies if not provided for otherwise by international agreements of the Russian Federation.

## Section VII. Responsibility

### Article 29. Responsibility of officials, organizations and citizens

State organizations and their officials, as well as citizens guilty of violation of this Law and other legislative acts regulating space activity, bear responsibility in accordance with legislation of the Russian Federation.

### Article 30. Responsibility for losses

1. The Russian Federation guarantees full compensation for the direct losses sustained as a result of incidents occurring during the implementation of space activity in accordance with the legislation of the Russian Federation.
2. The compensation for losses sustained as a result of an incident occurring during the implementation of space activity is paid by the organizations and citizens operating space equipment.

If such loss is a result of the errors allowed in developing and using space equipment the obligation for compensating for the losses is imposed partially or fully on the corresponding organizations and the corresponding citizens.

3. A responsibility for the loss caused by a space object of the Russian Federation in the territory of the Russian Federation or beyond the jurisdictional

limits of any state, other than in space, arises independently of the fault of the party responsible for the loss.

If at any place, in addition to at the Earth's surface, a space object of the Russian Federation or the property aboard such an object causes a loss to another space object a responsibility of organizations and citizens arises when they bear fault and is commensurable to their fault.

If the responsibility for a loss caused by a space object of the Russian Federation is borne by several organizations and citizens, a claim by the damaged party for the payment of compensation for losses can be made to all such organizations and citizens or any of them.

In the latter case the organization or citizen compensating for the loss has the right to a counteraction against correspondents whose responsibility is distributed commensurably to the degree of their fault, but if the degree of fault cannot be determined it is distributed evenly.

4. The responsibility of organizations and citizens participating in the development and use of space equipment for compensating for the losses sustained as a result of incidents occurring during the implementation of space activity is limited to the amount of the insured sum or the insurance indemnification provided for in the contracts for the insurance for space equipment and the risks associated with space activity.

If the insured sum or insurance indemnification are inadequate for compensating for the losses sustained as a result of incidents occurring during the implementation of space activity the search for recovery can be directed against the property of the corresponding organizations and citizens in the manner prescribed by legislation of the Russian Federation.

Moscow, Russian House of Soviets, 20 August 1993, No 5663-1

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